

PUPILS' OUTLINES FOR HOME STUDY

IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOL WORK

GEOGRAPHY, PART II

Asia, Africa, Australia,
Islands of the Pacific

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Price, Fifteen Cents

JENNINGS PUBLISHING COMPANY

P. O. Box 17, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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PRESS OF HUNTER COLLINS, INC.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sixth Edition—Feb., 1914—10 M.

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ASIA

Location. It is in the northeastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere and in the eastern part of the Eastern Continent. It extends from N. L. $1^{\circ} 15'$ to $77^{\circ} 37'$; E. L. 26° to W. L. 170° .

Boundaries.—*North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Indian Ocean; *West*, Red, Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas and Europe. At the extreme north-eastern part it is separated from North America by Behring's Strait, which is about forty miles wide.

Size.—It is the largest grand division, being over twice the size of North America (17,000,000 square miles.) Its estimated population is about eight times that of North America (over 800,000,000). Its greatest length from east to west is nearly 6,000 miles—more than twice the length of North America from New York to San Francisco.

Coast Line. The eastern and southern coasts are indented by many large seas, gulfs and bays. Here are many good harbors. The northern coast has some indentations which generally are the mouths of rivers. On account of its location these indentations are of but little commercial value.

Seas—

Bering	Yellow	Red	Dead
Okhotsk	China	Mediterranean	Black
Japan	Arabian	Marmora	Caspian

Nearly all of the seas that indent the eastern coast are island locked.

Gulfs and Bays.

Pechili	Martaban	Manar	Persian
Tongking	Bengal	Oman	Aden
Siam			

Straits.

Bering	Malacca	Bab-el-Mandeb
Tartary	Palk	Dardanelles
Korea	Ormuz	Bosporus
Formosa		

Islands.

New Siberia	Japan	Yezo	Philippines (belong to U. S.)
Wrangell		Hondo	Borneo
Sakhalin		Kiushiu	Sumatra
		Riukiu	(belong to Netherlands)
		Formosa	Cyprus
		Kurile Islands	Ceylon
		Shikoku	

Capes.

Chelyuskin	Lopatka	Romania
East	Cambodia	Comorin

Peninsulas.

Kamchatka	Malay	Arabia
Korea	India	Asia Minor

Surface. The surface of Asia is one of great contrasts, extensive plains and high mountains, valleys of luxuriant vegetation and deserts parched and barren, on account of the intense heat of the sun. In Asia are found the highest mountains in the world, as well as the longest rivers.

At a point where India, Afghanistan and Turkestan meet is a plain known to the natives as the "roof of the world." Here the valleys are more than 10,000 ft. high and the mountains many thousand feet higher. Mountains and rivers radiate from this point in all directions. The mountain ranges generally extend east and west and enclose vast plateaus. The highest plateau in the world is that of Tibet.

This plateau region is bounded on the south by the Himalaya Mountains. These mountains are the highest in the world, many of the peaks being nearly five miles above sea level. Mt. Everest is the highest mountain.

On the north, the plateau region, bounded by less high and more broken ranges of mountains, gives place to the plains of Siberia, which slope towards the Arctic Ocean.

Climate. The climate of Asia is varied. It shows the modifications of latitude, altitude, proximity to ocean and winds. In the south it is hot and visited by hurricanes and storms. South of the Himalaya Mountains the rainfall is the greatest of any place in the world. Immediately north it is very slight. Along the Pacific coast the fall of rain is moderate. The climate of the north is bleak and cold.

Eastern and Western Asia do not present the differences that the eastern and western coast of North America do.

In the interior it is dry and temperate.

Mountain Ranges.

Stanovoi	Yabluni	Altai	Himalaya
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Highest Mountains.

Everest	Dapsang	Kinchinjinga
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These mountains are over 28,000 ft. above sea level.

Lakes.

Aral	Caspian	Dead Sea	Baikal
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The surface of the Dead Sea is over one thousand feet below sea level.

The area of the Caspian Sea is greater than the combined areas of the ten largest lakes of North America. It is the largest body of water in the world that has no apparent outlet.

Rivers.

The seven river systems are:

1. *Rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean*—Lena, Yenisei, Obi.
2. *Rivers flowing into Pacific Ocean*—Amur, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-Kiang, Si-Kiang.
3. *Rivers of extreme Southeastern Asia*. —Mekong.
4. *Rivers flowing into Bay of Bengal*—Brahmaputra, Ganges, Salwin.
5. *River flowing into Arabian Sea*—Indus.
6. *Rivers flowing into Persian Gulf*—Tigris, Euphrates.
7. *Inland rivers*—Amu, Syr-daria, Tarim.

While the combined length of the ten largest rivers of Asia (25,000 miles) is but little more than that of the ten largest of North America (25,000 miles), the extent of basin drained is nearly one-half as large again. Asia, about 6,800,000 sq. miles; North America, about 4,600,000 sq. miles.

Countries.

The political divisions of Asia are not as distinct and well defined as those of North America. This is caused by the European nations seeking to avail themselves of desirable tracts of land. They are enabled to obtain them by the weakness of the governing powers of the majority of the countries of Asia. This gives rise to jealousies among the nations of Europe.

Russian Empire—Siberia, Turkestan, Transcaucasia.

Chinese Empire—China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Sungaria.

Japanese Empire—Island of Japan, Korea, Formosa.

British Empire—India, Baluchistan, Straits Settlement and Islands of Ceylon, Cyprus and Aden, with settlements along the coast of China.

French Indo-China.

Siam.

Afghanistan.

Persia.

Arabia.

Turkish Empire.

Portugal has a few settlements in India and China.

Germany and France, some on the coast of China.

There are two smaller independent countries, namely:

Nepal and Bhutan.

The islands off the southeast coast, according to the extent of territory, belong to the Netherlands, United States, Great Britain and Portugal.

People. The majority of the people of Asia belong to the Mongolian or Yellow Race.

Products. Rice, silk, tea, cotton, indigo, spices and woods.

Camels, horses, cows, goats, sheep and many of the wild and larger animals, such as elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, etc., are found in great numbers in the east and southeastern parts.

Asia.

To this grand division belongs the credit of

- a. Being the first home of man.
- b. Giving to us
 1. The art of writing.
 2. The Sciences.
 3. The beginnings of political institutions.
 4. Our first literature.
- c. Bringing forth and establishing the great religions of the world,
 1. Christianity.
 2. Judaism.
 3. Mohammedanism.
 4. Brahmanism.
 5. Buddhism.

It can almost be said that this grand division has seen the beginnings of all great things that have made for the uplifting of mankind.

RUSSIAN ASIA

OR

SIBERIA, TURKESTAN, TRANSCAUCASIA

LOCATION. It occupies the northern and northwestern parts of Asia, N. L. 35° to $77^{\circ} 37'$; E. L. 52° to W. L. 170° .

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Arctic Ocean; *East*, Pacific Ocean and China; *South*, China, Afghanistan, Persia; *West*, Caspian Sea, Russia, Arctic Ocean.

SIZE. It is about one and three-quarter times the size of the United States, while its population is about one-quarter that of the same country.

SEAS. Kara, Bering, Okhotsk.

GULFS. Obi, Anadyr.

STRAITS. Bering, Tartary.

ISLANDS. New Siberia, Wrangell, Sakhalin, Japan.

CAPES. Chelyuskin, East, Lopatka.

PENINSULA. Kamchatka.

SURFACE—*Siberia*, northern part, fields of ice in winter, marsh in summer; central part, immense forests; southern part, mountainous.

Transcaucasia—General slope towards the south. It has fertile valleys.

Turkestan—Sandy deserts. Rivers flow towards Aral Sea.

MOUNTAINS—Altai.

RIVERS—Obi, Lena, Yenisei.

CLIMATE—In the north, cold; in the southern part of Siberia, short, hot summers, long, cold winters. The climate of Transcaucasia is more moderate.

INDUSTRIES—Agriculture, mining.

PRODUCTS—Furs, fossil, ivory, petroleum.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, very few.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, steel and manufactured articles.

CITY. Vladivostock, in the southeastern part, is the terminus of the Russian Siberian Railroad, and is of great importance to Russia as a seaport. Its population is about one one-hundred and fiftieth that of New York City.

PEOPLE. The natives are of the Mongolian race.

GOVERNMENT. It is part of the Russian Empire.

CHINA comprises

CHINA PROPER, MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA,
TIBET, SUNGARIA

LOCATION. It is in the eastern and central part of Asia. N. L. 20° to 55°; E. L. 70° to 122°.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Siberia; *East*, Siberia, Japan Sea, Korea, Gulf of Pechili, Yellow Sea, China Sea, Pacific Ocean; *South*, South China Sea, French Indo-China, India; *West*, India, Afghanistan, Russian Turkestan and Siberia.

SIZE—While China is only one and one-sixth times the size of the United States its population is over four times that of the same country. It is one hundred and one to the square mile, the most populous country in the world.

SEAS—Yellow, China.

GULFS—Pechili, Tongking.

STRAITS—Hainan, Formosa.

ISLANDS—Riukiu, Formosa, Hainan, Philippines.

PENINSULA—Port Arthur.

SURFACE. There are high mountains in the west and lower ones in the east. The general slope is toward the east.

In the north is the Desert of Gobi, a barren waste.

Tibet is an elevated table land not as productive as China.

China is well watered. The northern rivers carry a deposit of yellow earth which raises the bed and causes the rivers to overflow the banks, destroying life and property. This deposit makes very fertile land.

MOUNTAINS—Altai, Great Khingan, Himalaya, Yunling.

DESERTS—Gobi, Takla-makan.

RIVERS—Argun, Amur, Hoang-ho, Yang-tze-Kiang, Mekong, Salwin, Tarim.

CLIMATE. South of the Si River it is tropical. In the basin of the Yangtze it is temperate. The basin of the Hoang Ho has about the climate of the northern part of the United States; long, cold winters; short, hot summers. In Mongolia and Tibet there are great extremes of temperature. As the mountains extend east and west they do not act as barriers to ocean winds. Typhoons originate near the Island of Formosa and sweep over the land, doing great damage yet purifying the atmosphere, and therefore, while dreaded, are looked upon with favor, as they make the country more healthful.

INDUSTRIES. Agriculture, manufacturing, fishing.

PRODUCTS. Silk, cotton, rice, tea, one-half of which goes to Russia. Its mineral wealth is undeveloped, owing to the superstition of the people. There are immense quantities of coal and other minerals.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES. Silk, tea, porcelain.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. Manufactured articles and breadstuffs.

CITIES. *Peking*, the capital, is in the eastern part of China, on the Pei River, one hundred miles from its mouth. Its seaport is Tientsin. Peking's population is estimated at about one-fourth that of New York City.

Shanghai—A seaport on the China Sea, is one of the principal trading ports with the United States and Japan. Its population is about one-sixth that of New York City.

Canton—Large, important seaport in the southeastern part. Its population is not one-fifth that of New York City.

Hong Kong, on Hong Kong Island, one of the most important seaports, belongs to Great Britain. It is of the greatest importance to the United States because it is near the Philippines. Its population is about one-twentieth that of New York City.

PEOPLE. They belong to the Mongolian or Yellow Race. They consider themselves greater than other nations. They venerate the past and for this reason have not been progressive, but of late years modern educational standards have been introduced.

The higher classes are educated, while the great mass have no education whatever. They are skilled in hand work and are generally a contented people.

GOVERNMENT. Republic, 1912, Feb. 12.

The Chinese government has made the following concessions of land:

To Great Britain—Weihaiwei, on the northeastern coast, and Hong Kong, on the southeastern coast.

To Germany—Kiaochau, on the northeastern coast.

To France—Wwangchawwan, on the southeastern coast.

THE GRAND CANAL extends from Hangchow to Tientsin, and is over 1,000 miles in length. It was constructed in the seventh century and to protect its banks from floods a series of artificial lakes have been made on the west side where the waters are collected and gradually drawn into the canal.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA was built in the third century to shut out the barbarians of the north from entering into China Proper. It is over 1,200 miles long, about twenty feet high and wide enough for six horses to be driven abreast upon it.

INDIA

LOCATION. It is the southern part of Asia. N. L. 8° to 47° ; E. L. $60^{\circ} 15'$ to $100^{\circ} 15'$.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Afghanistan, Russia, China; *East*, China, French Indo-China, Siam; *South*, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea; *West*, Arabian Sea, Baluchistan, Afghanistan.

SIZE. British India is only about half as large as the United States, yet its population is over three times as great. It is one hundred and sixty-six to the square mile.

SEA—Arabian.

GULFS AND BAYS—Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Martaban.

STRAIT—Palk.

ISLANDS—Ceylon.

CAPE—Comorin.

MOUNTAINS—Himalaya.

RIVERS—Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawadi, Salwin.

SURFACE. In the north, vast high mountain ranges. South of these mountains are the valleys of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra, while still further south are high tablelands or plateaus.

The soil is well watered and very fertile. The rivers bring to their lower course, where they overflow their banks, rich, alluvial deposits from the mountains, that make the soil very productive.

CLIMATE—Is generally of a tropical character. It also has a vertical climate. No country in the world is more affected by winds than India. When the monsoons that blow away from the land change their direction and blow from the sea over the land they come laden with moisture and striking cool, upper currents, deluge the land with rain. In the northern part of India more rain falls than anywhere else in the world.

The failure of rain from any cause, causes famine which sometimes has produced fearful loss of life.

There are three seasons—the hot, the rainy and the cold.

PRODUCTS—Rice, cotton, wheat, opium, silk, tea and textiles.

INDUSTRIES—Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce.

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. There is very little trade with this country. As it is a British colony the major portion of trade is with Great Britain. These exports are jute, oil, opium, indigo, coffee.

CITIES—*Delhi*, the ancient capital, was again made the capital of India in December, 1911, instead of Calcutta.

Calcutta—In the northeastern part, is a commercial city of great importance. Its population is about one-quarter that of New York City.

Bombay—A seaport on the western coast. It is said to have one of the best harbors in the world. Its population is hardly one-sixth that of New York City.

Madras—Is situated on the eastern coast. While it has no natural harbor, yet its trade with neighboring countries is great. Its population is about one-eighth that of New York City.

The importance and development of these cities is to be attributed to British influences.

PEOPLE. The natives of India belong to the Caucasian race. They are divided in classes or castes. While the higher classes are educated, the great majority of the lower classes are illiterate. The two great religious classes are the Brahmans and the Mohammedans.

British influences have made large settlements of English-speaking people near the coasts.

GOVERNMENT. The King of England is Emperor of India. He is represented by a governor-general and a council of six members. The council is directly responsible to the British Secretary of State for India and a council of India composed of twelve members. They in turn are responsible to Parliament.

There are fourteen provinces and each province has a governor.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

LOCATION—It is in the extreme southeastern part of Asia. N. L. $8^{\circ} 30'$ to 23° ; E. L. 100° to $109^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, China; *East*, China Sea; *South*, China Sea and Gulf of Siam; *West*, Gulf of Siam, Siam, British India.

SIZE—This country is about one-eighteenth as large as the United States, or but very little larger than the State of Texas, yet its population is over six times that of Texas.

SEAS—China.

GULFS—Tongking, Siam.

CAPE—Cambodia.

SURFACE—Mountainous in the east, sloping towards the west. Ranges extend north-west and southwest.

RIVER—Mekong.

CLIMATE—Tropical. Abundant rainfall makes luxuriant vegetation.

INDUSTRY—Agriculture.

PRODUCTS—Rice, indigo, cotton, teas.

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. The United States has but little trade with French Indo-China.

CITY—*Hanoi*, the capital, is in the northeastern part, on the Song-koi River. Population about one-twentieth that of New York City.

PEOPLE. The natives belong to the Caucasian race, and are Buddhists.

GOVERNMENT. It is a dependency of France. There are five separate divisions or provinces, each of which is under a governor-general except Cochin-China. This province has a lieutenant-governor.

JAPAN

Known as the "Flowery Kingdom," comprises the islands of:

Yezo.	Riukiu Islands.
Hondo.	Formosa and the
Shikoku.	southern half of Sakhalin,
Kiushiu.	together with many small islands.
Kurile Islands.	

LOCATION—It is east of the main land of Asia. N. L. 21° to 51° ; E. L. 119° to $146^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNDARIES—*North, East and South*, Pacific Ocean; *West*, Strait of Tartary, Japan Sea, Korea Strait.

SIZE—About one twenty-fifth the size of the United States. Its population is about five-eighths that of the United States. It is three hundred twenty-four to the square mile.

SURFACE—The principal islands of Japan are of volcanic origin, and are a series of mountains, valleys and ridges. There are no rivers of any importance although the valleys and ridges are well watered by the snows of the mountains. Irrigation is practiced to a great extent.

CLIMATE—It has every variety from the bleak cold of the north to the semi-tropical climate of Formosa in the south. The western coast is colder than the eastern in the same latitude. This is caused by the winds from the warm Black current.

INDUSTRIES—Agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, fishing.

PRODUCTS—Silk, tea, rice, camphor, lacquered products, petroleum, porcelain.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, tea, silk, porcelain, camphor, mats.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, manufactured articles, kerosene, cotton and lumber, provisions.

CITIES—*Tokio*, the capital and commercial center, is a seaport on the eastern coast of the island of Hondo. Its population is about three-eighths that of New York City.

Ozaka, a seaport on the southern coast of the island of Hondo, is a commercial center.

Yokohama, the principal Japanese port, to which the steamship lines from the United States sail, is on the eastern coast of the island of Hondo. Its population is about one-twentieth that of New York City.

Nagasaki, a seaport on the western coast of the island of Kiushiu, is the principal port of Chinese trade.

PEOPLE—The people belong to the Mongolian race. They are active, secretive, intelligent and progressive. Most can read and write; their educational system is similar to that of U. S. There are two classes; the nobility, who govern, and the lower class, who are governed. All religions are tolerated. Shintoism is the old religion; many are Buddhists.

GOVERNMENT—A Constitutional Monarchy. The nobility are the ruling class, and instead of belonging to distinct parties as in America, the common people are followers of different leaders of the ruling class.

KOREA. A peninsula opposite the southern part of Japan Islands. With the island of Kiushiu it commands the southern entrance to the Japan Sea.

Nominally free, it is under the protectorate of Japan and therefore directly under her influence. It is being rapidly developed by Japan.

FORMOSA, an island in the Pacific belonging to Japan, about one hundred miles from the Philippines, is very fertile and under the Japanese has become productive. It is noted for its fine tea and camphor.

TURKISH EMPIRE

Comprises ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, PALESTINE AND LARGE EXTENT OF COAST OF ARABIA.

LOCATION—It is in the extreme southwestern part of Asia. N. L. 12° to 42°; E. L. 26° to 50°.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Sea of Marmora, Strait of Bosporus, Black Sea, Transcaucasia; *East*, Transcaucasia, Persia, Persian Gulf and Arabia; *South*, Arabia, Gulf of Aden; *West*, Arabia, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Red Sea, Africa, Mediterranean Sea.

SIZE—Not one-fifth the size of the United States. Population about one-fourth that of the United States. It is about twenty-two to the square mile.

SEAS—Black, Marmora, Mediterranean, Red.

GULFS—Aden, Persian.

STRAITS—Bosporus, Dardanelles, Bab-el-Mandeb.

ISLAND—Cyprus.

SURFACE—Of *Asia Minor*, generally elevated table land, sloping towards the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers.

Syria has mountains in the east and a narrow coast plain.

The Dead Sea, into which the Jordan River flows, is over 1,000 feet below the sea level. It is in the southern part of *Syria*.

CLIMATE—Semi-tropical except in southern part, where it is tropical. Irrigation has developed the country to a great degree.

INDUSTRY—Agriculture.

PRODUCTS—Cotton, indigo, silk and semi-tropical fruits.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, very few.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, very few.

CITIES—*Smyrna* is the principal seaport on the Mediterranean Sea.

Jerusalem, in the southeastern part of Palestine, is one of the most interesting cities of the world.

a. It is the ancient city of the Jews, where David dwelt and Solomon built the temple.

b. It is the place where Christ performed many of His wonderful works, and is intimately associated with His life.

c. In this city, where once stood the Temple of Solomon, is now the Mohammedan Mosque of Omar, regarded by all true believers of Mohammed as next to Mecca in sacredness.

Mecca, in that part of the Turkish Empire that borders on the Red Sea, is the objective point of pilgrimages by all true Mohammedans. It is the birthplace of Mohammed, the founder of their religious belief.

Medina, nearby, contains Mohammed's tomb.

PEOPLE—Consist of mixed races, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Arabs. Civilization is at a very low state in this country.

GOVERNMENT—Limited monarchy. The ruler is known as the Sultan. The people are gradually securing a share in law making.

HISTORY—No part of the world is as interesting historically as this section. Here is supposed to have been the birth-place of man.

The ancient great cities of the East are here. Here is all that is left of powerful nations.

Here was the home of a great people—the Jews. Here Christianity had its origin. Here Mohammed was born and buried.

The “Holy Land” is here, alike interesting to Christian, Hebrew and Moham-medan.

PERSIA

LOCATION—In the southwestern part of Asia. N. L. 25° to 40°; E. L. 45° to 63°.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Transcaucasia, Caspian Sea, Russia and Asia; *East*, Russia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan; *South*, Gulf of Oman; *West*, Strait Ormus, Persian Gulf, Turkish Empire.

SIZE—It is about one-sixth the size of the United States. Its population is about one-ninth that of the United States. It is about twelve to the square mile.

SEA—Caspian.

GULFS—Persian, Oman.

STRAIT—Ormus.

SURFACE—It is part of the “Plateau of Iran,” an elevated table land.

CLIMATE—Varies from a delightful climate in the north to an intensely hot climate the south.

INDUSTRIES—Agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, pearl fishing.

PRODUCTS—Fruits, cotton, wool, pearls, silk, carpets, rugs.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, very few, mainly to Europe.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, very few.

CITY—*Teheran*, the capital, is in the northern part. Its population is about one-sixteenth that of New York City.

PEOPLE—The people of Persia are the opposite of those of Turkey. They are traders and good talkers, while the Turks use few words and seek a quarrel. Moham-medans.

GOVERNMENT—Limited monarchy, the people have recently gained a voice in government affairs. The ruler is known as the Shah.

ARABIA

LOCATION—It is in the southwestern part of Asia. N. L. $12^{\circ} 40'$ to 34° ; E. L. $32^{\circ} 30'$ to 60° .

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Turkish Empire; *East*, Turkish Empire, Persian Gulf, Oman; *South*, Oman, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden; *West*, Turkish Empire.

SIZE—It is about one-third the size of the United States. Its population is only about one-thirteenth that of the United States.

SURFACE—In the north central part it is mountainous and its valleys are fertile. In the extreme north and in the south are desert wastes. Here the date palm is found as well as the wandering Bedouins. The northern section is sometimes swept by hot, scorching winds, known as simoons.

CLIMATE—In the south it is very hot and dry. Sometimes rain does not fall for many months. In the north there are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The dry season is from June to September.

INDUSTRY—Agriculture.

PRODUCTS—Coffee, grain, horses and camels.

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—There is but little direct trade with this country.

PEOPLE—They belong to the Caucasian race. They are earnest, proud people, given to hospitality. They are educated and even the wandering tribes can read and write. They were at one time a progressive people. They are divided into two classes—wandering tribes, or Bedouins, and those that have a fixed place of residence.

GOVERNMENT—Originally the whole of the peninsula belonged to Arabia, and was included in it. Turkey took possession of the whole of the western coast as well as the northeastern.

Oman has an independent ruler known as Iman; Aden is under British rule; the remainder of the country is inhabited by two classes, settled Arabs and wandering Arabs or Bedouins. They nominally are in tribes each with a sheik as its leader, yet they have the greatest liberty or freedom of action.

AFGHANISTAN

LOCATION—It is in the southern part of Asia. N. L. 29° to $38^{\circ} 30'$; E. L. 61° to 75° .

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Russian Asia, Bokhara and Pamir; *East*, British India; *South*, Baluchistan; *West*, Persia.

SIZE—It is about one-sixteenth the size of the United States, or about the size of the north Atlantic States to and including Virginia. Its population is not as great as that of the city of New York.

SURFACE—Is very mountainous. Many of its peaks are over four miles high. The principal range is the Hindu Kush.

CLIMATE—Hot, dry and healthful.

INDUSTRIES—Agriculture.

PRODUCTS—Wool, cattle, silk and dried fruits.

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—It has no direct trade with the United States.

CITY—*Kabel*, the capital, is in the northeastern part. Its population is estimated as about one-fortieth that of New York City.

PEOPLE—The native Afghanistans belong to the Caucasian race. They are a large, well-developed and warlike people. The weaker tribes are subject to the stronger.

GOVERNMENT—It is an absolute Monarchy. The ruler is known as the Ameer.

BALUCHISTAN

LOCATION—It is in the southern part of Asia. N. L. 25° to 32°; E. L. 61° to 70°.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Afghanistan; *East*, British India; *South*, Arabian Sea; *West*, Persia.

SIZE—It is about the size of the State of California and its population is about one-fifth that of New York City.

SURFACE—While not so mountainous as Afghanistan, it is a very rugged country. Many of the peaks are over 10,000 feet high. Its coast is bluff and there are no really good harbors. It has but few rivers.

CLIMATE—Along the coast, hot. Snow is found on the mountains and elevated valleys. Owing to the absence of rain, irrigation takes its place in cultivating the land.

INDUSTRY—Agriculture of a very crude description.

PRODUCTS—Cotton, indigo, tropical fruits, date-palm.

EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—There is no direct trade with the United States.

CITY—*Khelat* is the capital. It is in the northern part.

PEOPLE—Consist of wandering tribes. They belong to the Caucasian race. They are warlike.

GOVERNMENT—While nominally independent, with the Khan of Khelat as the principal ruler, yet really it is under British control.

AFRICA

LOCATION—It is in the western part of the Eastern Hemisphere, and in the southwestern part of the eastern continent. N. L. $37^{\circ} 20'$ to S. L. $34^{\circ} 51'$; W. L. $17^{\circ} 30'$ to E. L. $51^{\circ} 28'$.

As the equator crosses this grand division equally distant from its northern and southern points the greater part of the territory is in the torrid zone.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Atlantic Ocean, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea; *East*, Asia, Red Sea, Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Indian Ocean; *South* and *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

SIZE—It is second in size of the grand divisions, being exceeded only by Asia.

It is estimated that Africa is about one-half as large again as North America, and that its population is one and eight-tenths times that of North America.

COAST LINE—With the exception of about ninety-three miles in the extreme north-eastern part the remainder of Africa has a coast line. This coast is the most regular of all the grand divisions, consequently there are few naturally good harbors.

The conditions as to seasons and position of the sun that exist in South America south of the equator exist in Africa south of the equator.

SEAS—Mediterranean, Red.

GULFS AND BAYS—Aden, Guinea.

STRAITS—Gibraltar, Bab-el-Mandeb.

CHANNEL—Mozambique.

ISLANDS—Madagascar, Canary, Madeira.

CAPES—Bon, Guardaful, Delgado, Corrientes, Agulhas, Good Hope, Frio, Lopez, Palmas, Verde, Blanco, Spartel.

SURFACE—This grand division is a vast table land with the mountains near the coast, principally in the northern and southeastern parts.

In the northern part, south of the mountains, is the most extensive desert region of the world.

South of this the interior is well watered.

CLIMATE—The climate of this grand division is more uniform than that of any other. It is hot and dry. Near the coast, on account of moisture and the decay of the luxuriant vegetation, it is very unhealthy.

MOUNTAIN RANGE—Atlas.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS—Ruwenzori, Kilimanjaro, Kenia, Kamerun.

These mountains rank about the same as the highest mountains of North America.

LAKES—

Victoria Nyanza	Nyassa.	Albert
Tanganyika.	Chad.	

Victoria Nyanza is about the size of Lake Superior.

Tanganyika is about the size of Great Bear Lake.

Nyassa is about the size of Lake Erie.

Chad is a little larger than Lake Erie.

RIVERS—Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi, Orange.

If the four largest rivers of Africa are compared with the four largest rivers of North America—Missouri, Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Mackensie—it is seen that while the combined length of the American rivers is greater by about 800 miles, the approximate area drained by the African rivers is two and one-half times greater than that of the American rivers, excluding the Arkansas, Platte and Ohio Rivers—branches of the Mississippi.

COUNTRIES—Africa is a grand division of European possessions, rather than one of distinct political divisions. The countries claiming the territory are:

a. *Great Britain—*

Egypt (claimed by Turkey).	Niger Territories.
Eastern Sudan.	Cape Colony.
Gambia.	Natal.
Seirra Leone.	South Africa.
Ashanti.	

Central Africa which extends to the Congo Free State, Vaal and Orange River Colonies.

Cape Town is in the southwestern part of Cape Colony, and is its capital.

Johannesburg, near the central part of British South Africa, is in the center of the gold region.

b. *France—*

Tunis.	Sudan.
Algeria.	Senegal.
Sahara.	Guinea (in part).

An extent of country extending between the Congo Free State and the German territory of Kamerun.

Dahomey.	Somaliland (in part).	Madagascar.
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c. Germany—

Togoland.
Kamerun.

Southwest Africa.
East Africa.

d. Portugal—

Guinea (in part).
Kabinda.
Angola.
Prince's Island

Mozambique or East Africa.
Madeira Islands.
Cape Verde Islands.
St. Thomas' Islands.

e. Turkey—

Barca.

Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and Turkey, but are more British than Turkish.

f. Italy—

Eritrea.
Tripoli (1912)

Somaliland (in part).

g. Spain—

Rio d' Oro and Adrar
Fernando Po, Annabon, Corisco, Elobey

Canary Islands.

h. Nominally independent—

Morocco.

Liberia.

Abyssinia.

i. Congo Free State.

PEOPLE—The majority of the people of Africa belong to the Negro or black race, yet in the north and northeastern parts are found large numbers of the Caucasian or white race. Thus it will be seen that it is a country of marked contrasts in its people. Here are found the lightest and darkest of the races.

Here was the highest degree of culture and civilization as the ruins and history of Egypt show, yet we find the lowest grades of savage and barbaric life.

As a whole the country is but little known.

PRODUCTS—Gold, diamonds, cabinet woods, india rubber, dates. The products are not developed and there is comparatively very little commerce with the United States.

THE DELTA OF THE NILE is one of the most productive spots to be found. By a series of canals and dams the waters of the Nile have been controlled so that the growing crops of cotton can receive water as required.

This crop produces twice as much per acre as the American cotton and the fiber is much stronger.

PROGRESS—While Egypt contains ruins of a mighty past it is gradually becoming modernized by European influences and enterprise.

The building of the Suez Canal; the railroad from Cairo to the Sudan; the manufacturing establishments; the trolley from Cairo to the Pyramids, all are bringing it to modern ways.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF AFRICA

EGYPT.

On account of its ruins, remnants of its departed greatness, and its peculiar river, the Nile, this country is one of the most interesting in the world.

LOCATION—In the extreme northeastern part of Africa. N. L. 22° to $31^{\circ} 30'$; E. L. 25° to 37° .

SIZE—Egypt proper is but little larger than Maryland, yet if Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is included it is one-fourth the size of the United States. Its population is twenty-five to the square mile.

SEAS—Mediterranean, Red.

SURFACE—The Nile River divides it into two parts. That east of the river has low mountains, while that west of it is a sandy desert. The valley of the Nile with its delta is the fertile section of the country. It is not over nine miles in width.

CLIMATE—Very little rain falls in Egypt. The air is dry and extremes of temperature are felt. There are three seasons in the Nile valley: When the valley is flooded by the rains from the river's upper course, from July to November, winter or rainy season; Spring, or seed time, from November to April; Summer, from April to July.

PRODUCTS—Cotton, grains and sugar.

INDUSTRY—Agriculture.

CITIES—*Cairo*, capital and metropolis, in the northeastern part of Egypt, at the head of the delta of the Nile River. Population, about one-ninth that of the City of New York. It is a city of much interest to travelers. Here is seen true Oriental life. Nearby are the Pyramids, the wonder and fame of Egypt.

Alexandria, a seaport in the northern part. Population about one-thirteenth that of New York City.

GOVERNMENT—Nominally an absolute monarchy. Really a government under the advisory direction of England's financial agent, who is actually the governor of the country; although Egypt is a tributary territory to Turkey.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES—Tobacco.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES—Breadstuffs and petroleum. There is but little trade with the United States. The principal trade is with Great Britain.

MOROCCO.

LOCATION—It is in the extreme northwestern part of Africa. N. L. 29° to 36°; W. L. 1° to 10° 30'.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, Atlantic Ocean, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea; *East*, Algeria; *South*, Sahara; *West*, Atlantic Ocean.

SIZE—About one-eighteenth the size of the United States.

SURFACE—The Atlas range of mountains crosses the country from northeast to southwest.

CLIMATE—Mild and delightful.

PRODUCTS—Olives, sheep, cattle and eggs. There is but little trade with the United States.

CITY—Fez, in the northern part, is the capital.
Tangiers is the principal seaport, on the Mediterranean.

PEOPLE—Arabs and Berbers.

GOVERNMENT—Absolute monarchy. The ruler is known as the Sultan.

ALGERIA.

ALGERIA is a French colonial possession, in the northern part of Africa.
In character of country and inhabitants it is somewhat similar to Morocco.
Algiers is the principal city, situated on the Mediterranean coast.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

This includes British South Africa and German Southwest Africa. Under European influences it has progressed very rapidly.

The climate being to a considerable extent similar to that of the north of Europe, people from England and Germany have adapted themselves to the country and are developing it. Farming and cattle raising are the principal occupations. Ostrich farms are common, the birds being raised for their feathers.

The country is rich in minerals. South Africa produces nearly all the diamonds of the world and controls the price. It ranks next to Australia and the United States in the production of gold. Excellent coal is also found.

It has few good harbors and the trade is principally with Great Britain.

CONGO FREE STATE.

LOCATION—In the south central part of Africa. N. L. 5° to S. L. $12^{\circ} 30'$; E. L. 12° to $31^{\circ} 30'$.

BOUNDARIES—*North*, French Congo, British Sudan; *East*, British East Africa, German East Africa, British South Africa (Rhodesia), Lake Tanganyika; *South*, British South Africa (Rhodesia), Portuguese West Africa (Angola); *West*, Angola, Atlantic Ocean, French Congo.

SIZE—About one-fourth the size of the United States. Its population is about twenty to the square mile.

This territory was discovered by Stanley who was sent out by, or received aid from, King Leopold of Belgium. At an international conference it was agreed among the nations that King Leopold should be the recognized ruler of the territory. It was also agreed that there should be unrestricted commerce among European nations. The country could not pay its way and large sums of money were advanced by King Leopold, who began to look upon this territory as his personal property. Other nations protested against certain acts. It is now under the control of Belgium.

THE CONGO FREE STATE has but about twenty miles of sea coast. Rubber and oil are the principal products.

AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN

AUSTRALIA.

While it is neither a grand division, nor a country, but only a very large island belonging to, and a part of, the British Empire, it is treated separately.

LOCATION—It is in the southeastern part of the Eastern Hemisphere, southeast from Asia, and directly east of the southern part of Africa. It is wholly in the southern hemisphere. S. L. $10^{\circ} 41'$ to $39^{\circ} 11'$; E. L. 113° to $153^{\circ} 40'$. Its southern part is about the same distance from the equator as the southern part of New Jersey, and its northern part about the same distance from the equator as the head of the Gulf of Nicaragua in Central America.

BOUNDARIES—It lies wholly in the Pacific and Indian Ocean. It is bounded *North*, Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Coral Sea and Pacific Ocean; *West*, Indian Ocean.

SIZE—It is about the same size as the United States, exclusive of Alaska and its island possessions.

COAST LINE—Is generally regular, affording few good harbors. Off the northeastern coast is a large coral reef extending along the coast for over 1,000 miles. It acts as a breakwater, and it helps to form a sort of shelter for coasting vessels. Its numerous openings afford means of communication with the ocean.

The conditions as to seasons and position of the sun that exist in South America south of the equator exist here.

SEAS—Timor, Arafura, Coral, New Zealand.

GULFS AND BAYS—Carpentaria, Great Australian Bight.

STRAITS—Torres, Bass.

ISLANDS—Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, New Zealand, Tasmania.

CAVES—Londonderry, Arnhem, York, Wilson, Leeuwin, North West.

PENINSULAS—Arnhem Land, Coburg, Cape York.

SURFACE—There is an elevated, arid interior plain bordered by mountains. The mountains on the east are the most numerous. The general slope of the land is from north to south and east to west. In the southeastern part the mountains are nearer the coast (50 miles) than they are in the northeast (300 miles).

Australia, as to surface, is something like a saucer.

CLIMATE—Tropical in the north and semi-tropical in the south. The greatest amount of rainfall is in the north and east. In the south and west there is but little, except in the extreme southwest corner, where there is an abundance. There is no winter as we understand it. There is comparatively no cold weather, but plenty of sunshine.

In the torrid zone the summer is wet. South of the Tropic of Capricorn the winter is the wet season. It must be remembered that the summer is just the opposite of ours. When it is winter in North America it is summer in Australia.

MOUNTAIN RANGE—Great Dividing Range. Highest mountains, Mt. Kosciusko, Mt. Townsend.

RIVERS—Murray, Darling. There are but few rivers that flow into the ocean. Some flow toward the interior where they become dry river beds.

LAKE—Eyre. The few lakes that are found are salt, having no apparent outlet.

DIVISIONS—*Australia includes:*

<i>State.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
a. Victoria,	Melbourne
b. New South Wales,	Sydney
c. Queensland,	Brisbane
d. South Australia,	Adelaide
e. Western Australia,	Perth
f. Tasmania,	Hobart

PEOPLE—The natives are known as Bushmen and belong to the Negro race.

The people who are developing the island are principally from English-speaking countries.

Australia is the most progressive of all the British colonies.

GOVERNMENT—Australia is a colonial possession of Great Britain and it has a constitution. The British government is represented by a governor-general, appointed by the King. Otherwise the government is in the hands of the people of the island.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

The principal islands of the Pacific Ocean are

BELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES—

HAWAII—A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. About 2,400 miles southwest of San Francisco, and 3,900 miles southeast of Yokohama.

A fertile group of islands which supply much sugar, fruits, rice and coffee to the United States.

PHILIPPINES—A group of over 2,400 islands southeast of Asia, nearly 5,000 miles southwest of Hawaii. These islands are rich in minerals, dye and cabinet woods and are adapted to agriculture.

TUTUILA—One of the Samoan Islands, about 2,500 miles south of the Hawaiian Islands. Its principal importance is its use as a coaling station. This is also true of GUAM.

BELONGING TO THE NETHERLANDS—

The islands belonging to the Netherlands are the largest and most productive of any of those in the Pacific Ocean. The area of these islands is over sixty times as great as that of the Netherlands.

The principal island is Java. It is very fertile, has many volcanoes, and is visited by earthquakes and severe thunder storms. In spite of these drawbacks the Dutch have developed it to a high degree. Its principal exports are coffee, sugar, rice, minerals and cabinet woods.

The other islands belonging to the Netherlands are—

Sumatra and Borneo, part of New Guinea, The Spice Islands and Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, Riau-Luigga Archipelago.

BELONGING TO GREAT BRITAIN—

Excluding Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand is the most important island in the Pacific belonging to Great Britain.

The general characteristics of this island in climate and character are similar to those of England. The island has been developed to a great degree by Englishmen. Sheep raising is the principal industry.

Among many of the islands belonging to Great Britain the following are the principal: *Friendly, Fiji, Gilbert, Ellice, New Guinea and Solomon Islands*, and part of *Borneo*.

BELONGING TO FRANCE—

Society, Low Archipelago, New Caledonia, Loyalty, Marquesas, and Leeward Islands.

BELONGING TO GERMANY—

Marshall, parts of *New Guinea*, *Solomon Islands* and *Bismark Archipelago* are unimportant except as being ports of call for German vessels.

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